EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES FOR WASTES COMMONLY GENERATED BY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS

Solvents:

Solvents, spent solvents, solvent mixtures, or solvent still bottoms are often hazardous. The following are some commonly used hazardous solvents (also see ignitable wastes for other hazardous solvents, and 40 CFR 261.31 for most listed hazardous waste solvents):

Benzene F005
Carbon Disulfide F005
Carbon Tetrachloride F001
Chlorobenzene F002
Cresols F004 (Valclene)
White Spirits D001
Ethanol D001
Ethylene Dichloride D001
Isopropanol D001
Methyl Ethyl Ketone F005
Naphtha D001
2-Nitrobenzene F004
Petroleum Solvents (Flashpoint less than 1407F) D001
Pyridine F005
1,1,1-Trichloroethane F001, F002
1,1,2-Trichloroethane F002
Tetrachloroethylene F001, F002 (Perchloroethylene)
Toluene F005
Trichloroethylene F001, F002
Trichlorofluoromethane F002
Trichlorotrifluoroethane F002
Cresylic Acid F004
O-Dichlorobenzene F002
2-Ethoxyethanol F005
Isobutanol F005
Kerosene D001
Methylene Chloride F001, F002
Nitrobenzene F004

Acids:

Acids, bases, or mixtures having a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5 are considered corrosive (for a complete description of corrosive wastes, see 40 CFR 261.22). All corrosive materials and solutions have the waste code **D002**. The following are some of the more commonly used corrosives:

Ammonium Hydroxide Oleum
Chromic Acid
Hydrochloric Acid
Nitric Acid
Phosphoric Acid
Sodium Hydroxide
Acetic Acid
Hydrobromic Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Perchloric Acid
Potassium Hydroxide
Sulfuric Acid

Drycleaning Filtration Residues:

Cooked powder residue (perchloroethylene plants only), still residues, and spent cartridge filters containing perchloroethylene or valclene are hazardous and have the waste code **F002**. Still residues containing petroleum solvents with a flashpoint less than 1407F are considered hazardous and have the waste code **D001.**

Heavy Metals/Inorganics:

Heavy metals and other inorganic waste materials are considered hazardous if the extract from a representative sample of the waste has any of the specific constituents concentrations as shown in 40 CFR 262.24, Table 1. Materials may include dusts, solutions, wastewater treatment sludges, paint wastes, and waste inks. The following are common heavy metals/inorganics:

Heavy Metals/Inorganics (cont)

Arsenic D004
Barium D005
Cadmium D006
Chromium D007
Lead D008
Mercury D009
Selenium D010
Silver D011

Ink Sludges Containing Chromium and Lead:

This category includes solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, and water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead. All ink sludges have the waste code K086.

Ignitable Wastes:

Ignitable wastes are any liquids that have a flashpoint less than 1407F; any non-liquids that are capable of causing a fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical change that creates a hazard when ignited; or any ignitable compressed gas as described in 49 CFR 173.300 (for a complete description of ignitable wastes, see 40 CFR 261.21). Examples are spent solvents, solvent still bottoms, epoxy resins and adhesives, and waste inks containing flammable solvents. Unless otherwise specified, all ignitable wastes have the waste code **D001**.

Acetone F003
Benzene F005
n-Butyl Alcohol F003
Ethyl Benzene F003
Ethylene Dichloride D001
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone F003
Xylene F003
Chlorobenzene F002
Cyclohexanone F003
Ethyl Acetate F003
Ethyl Ether F003
Methanol F003
Petroleum Distillates D001

Lead-Acid Batteries:

Used lead-acid batteries should be reported on the notification form only if they are not recycled. Used lead-acid batteries that are recycled do not need to be counted in determining the quantity of waste that you generate per month. Special requirements do apply if you recycle your batteries on your own premises (see 40 CFR Part 266).

Lead Dross D008
Spent Acids D002
Lead-Acid Batteries D008

Pesticides:

The pesticides listed below are hazardous. Wastes marked with an asterisk (*) have been designated acutely hazardous. For a more complete listing, see 40 CFR 261.32 for specific listed pesticides, and other wastes, wastewaters, sludges, and byproducts from pesticide formulators.

*Aldicarb P070
Endrin D012
1,2-Dichloropropene U084
Lindane U129, D013
*Methyl Parathion P071
*Phorate P094
Silvex D017
Amitrole U011
2,4-D D016
*Heptachlor P059
Methoxychlor D014
*Parathion P089
Toxaphene D015

Reactives:

Reactive wastes include materials or mixtures that are unstable, react violently with or form explosive mixtures with water, generate toxic gases or vapors when mixed with water (or when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 in the case of cyanide or sulfide bearing wastes), or are capable of detonation or explosive reaction when heated or subject to shock (for a complete description of reactive wastes, see 40 CFR 2612.23). Unless otherwise specified, all reactive wastes have the waste code **D003**. The following materials are commonly considered to be reactive:

Acetyl Chloride	Cyanides	Organic Peroxides
Permanganates	Chromic Acid	Hypochlorites
Perchlorates	Sulfides	

Spent Plating and Cyanide Wastes:

Spent plating wastes contain cleaning solutions and plating solutions with caustics, solvents, heavy metals, and cyanides. Cyanide wastes may also be generated from heat treatment operations, pigment production, and manufacturing of anticaking agents. Plating wastes generally have the waste codes F006-F009. Cyanide heat treating wastes generally have the waste codes F010-F012 (see 40 CFR 261.31 for a more complete description of plating wastes).

Wood Preserving Agents:

Wastewaters, process residuals, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes that contain chlorophenolic or creosote formulations, or certain inorganic preservatives are considered hazardous and have the waste codes F032, F034, and F035, respectively. Wood preserving solutions that are recycled are not subject to hazardous waste regulations. Bottom sediment sludges from the treatment of wastewater processes that use creosote and pentachlorophenol have the waste code K001. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, specific wood preserving compounds are:

Chromated Copper Arsenate D004
Pentachlorophenol F027
Creosote U051

This list can be used as a guide for small quantity Generators to determine which of their wastes, if any, are hazardous, and to determine the EPA waste codes associated with each waste. It is not intended to provide a comprehensive list of all waste codes and waste streams that small businesses could generate. Except for the pesticide and wood preserving categories, this list does not include waste codes for commercial chemical products that are hazardous when discarded unused. These wastes, as well as all others not listed here, can be found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 261 (www.epa.gov/epacfr40). If you have any questions, contact the District's Hazardous Waste Division at (202)535-2290.